

# What role can surveys play in behavioural science?

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LSE Executive MSc Behavioural Science

# About Me

- Assistant Professor at London School of Economics since 2015
- Postdoc at Aarhus University 2012–2015
- PhD in Political Science from Northwestern University (2012)
- Interested in:
  - Political psychology
  - Survey–experimental methods
  - Reproducible computational social science

Attitudes vs. Behaviours

Measurement Problems

Behavioural Measures

Conclusion

# Premise

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- A survey is any questionnaire-based method of data collection in which most data is produced through “self-reports”

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- A survey is any questionnaire-based method of data collection in which most data is produced through “self-reports”
- Surveys are obviously useful for studying *characteristics, beliefs, and attitudes*
- Surveys are not often seen as useful for studying *behaviour*

# Goals for today

By the end of today you should be able to:

- 1 Describe the relationship between (and distinction between) attitudes and behaviours
- 2 Identify the limitations of survey measures of past behaviours and behavioural intentions
- 3 Evaluate possible strategies for improving behavioural self-reporting
- 4 Apply direct, survey-based measures of behaviour to your own work

Attitudes vs. Behaviours

Measurement Problems

Behavioural Measures

Conclusion

- 1 Attitudes vs. Behaviours
- 2 Problems with Behavioural Self-Reports
- 3 Credible Behavioural Measures in Surveys
- 4 Conclusion

## 1 Attitudes vs. Behaviours

## 2 Problems with Behavioural Self-Reports

## 3 Credible Behavioural Measures in Surveys

## 4 Conclusion

# Definitions

- Attitude: “a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favour or disfavour”<sup>1</sup>
  
- Behavior: “The actions by which an organism adjusts to its environment.” (APA)

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<sup>1</sup>Eagly and Chaiken, 1998, “Attitude Structure and Function.” *Handbook of Social Psychology*, p.269.



How many of you feel that it is important for citizens to vote?

How many of you feel that it is important for citizens to vote? How many of you voted in

the *most recent local election* in which you were eligible to cast a ballot?

What are some behaviours that practising behavioural scientists might care about?  
(Think about any domain or context.)

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  - To represent public opinions in policymaking
  - To assess sentiment or satisfaction
  - To try to change those views
- Care about attitudes because they induce *behaviour*
- Attitudes are relatively easy to measure on questionnaire/survey methods

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- Behaviours are (often) public
- Behaviours are (often) politically, economically, and socially consequential
- Behaviours go beyond “cheap talk”
  - Greater construct validity
  - More reliable/stable
  - etc.



# From attitudes to behaviours?

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  - Attitudes interact with both subjective norms and “perceived behavioural control”

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- *Theory of Planned Behavior* (Ajzen)
  - Attitudes interact with both subjective norms and “perceived behavioural control”
- *MODE* (Fazio)
  - Adds a motivation and opportunity “dual process” framework to attitude-behaviour linkages

# From attitudes to behaviours?

- Basically, there are many reasons why attitudes do not correlate very highly with behaviours
- People may also have attitudes toward the behaviours themselves (e.g., wanting to act on attitude but disfavouring a given action)
- Attitude strength is possibly critical (but conceptually murky)



## 1 Attitudes vs. Behaviours

## 2 Problems with Behavioural Self-Reports

## 3 Credible Behavioural Measures in Surveys

## 4 Conclusion

# Some Common Wisdom

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Surveys are a good instrument for measuring  
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But attitudes are not the same as behaviours!

Therefore, surveys are a poor instrument for  
measuring and studying behaviours!

# Concern 1: Self-reports are not behaviours

- A survey questionnaire measures “responses” expressed in words, numbers, and other trivial actions
- These are obviously not behaviours but reports of behaviours.

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- A survey questionnaire measures “responses” expressed in words, numbers, and other trivial actions
- These are obviously not behaviours but reports of behaviours.
- Questionnaires can, however, measure *behavioural intentions* and *self-reported past behaviour*

# Concern 2: Behavioural intentions are poor predictors of behaviour

- All three models of attitude-behaviour linkage suggest the effect of attitudes on behaviours is conditional
  - TRA: Depends on subjective norms
  - TPB: Also depends on behavioural control
  - MODE: Also depends on motivation and opportunity

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- Questionnaires can measure *past behaviour*

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- Many different, imperfect operationalizations:
  - “Have you ever...?”
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  - “How many times in the past <PERIOD> have you...?”
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- Numerous issues emerge here!

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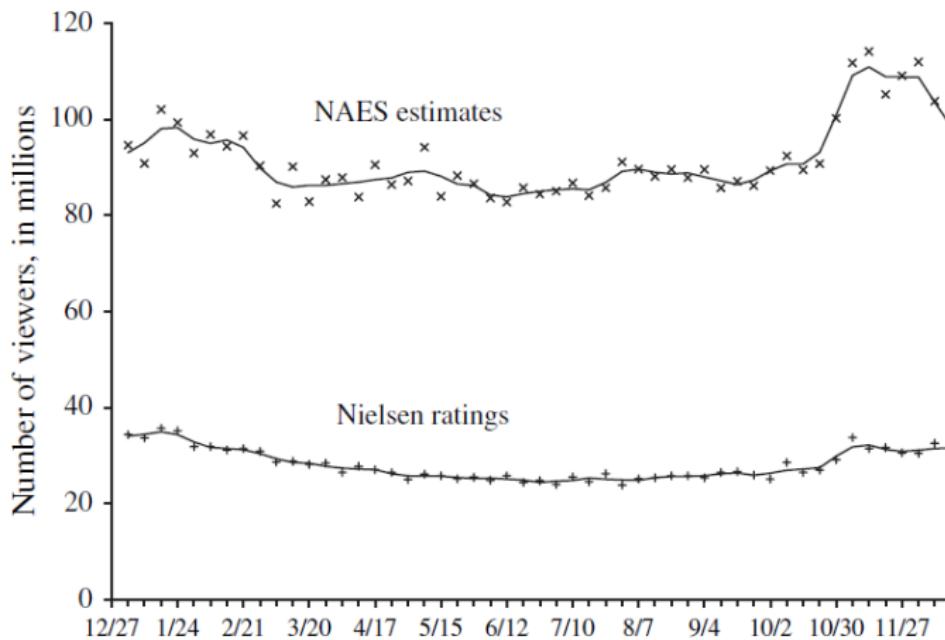
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- Social desirability biases

# Problems with behavioural self-reports

Rarely correspond to direct “true” measures behaviour. Why?

- Recall failure and false memories
- Reference period ambiguity and lags
- Recency and primacy biases
- Social desirability biases
- Construct invalidity

# Example: Prior (2009)<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup>Prior. 2009. "Improving Media Effects Research through Better Measurement of News Exposure." *Journal of Politics* 71(3): 893–908. doi:10.1017/S0022381609090781

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# Example: Prior (2009)<sup>2</sup>

- Prior argues that recall of hours television watched and specific programmes watched is too cognitively challenging
- Suggests using population benchmarks to provide “anchoring”

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- People massively overreport voting in elections

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- People massively overreport voting in elections
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# Example: Holbrook & Krosnick (2016)<sup>3</sup>

- People massively overreport voting in elections
- Past experiments show that giving respondents excuses for why others may not have voted lower reported turnout but not fully
- Their design does two things:
  - Measures self-reported past intention
  - Primes respondents with those excuses and asks for how those excuses might have led them to deviate from their intentions

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# Some provisional conclusions

- 1 It is hard to write construct valid measures of past behaviour
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# Some provisional conclusions

- 1 It is hard to write construct valid measures of past behaviour
- 2 Behavioural intentions are poorly predictive of future behaviour
- 3 So, behavioural self-reports are very problematic!
- 4 Thesis: focus on behaviours that can be measured within a survey context!

# Abandon behavioural self-reports?

## Abandon behavioural self-reports?

Sometimes we have no choice but to rely on a self-reported measure of past behaviour or future behavioural intentions!

# Improving Self-Reports

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<sup>4</sup>Delavande and Manski. 2010. "Probabilistic Polling and Voting in the 2008 Presidential Election." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 74(3): 433–59.

# Improving Self-Reports

- Use unambiguous, short, and recent reference periods

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# Improving Self-Reports

- Use unambiguous, short, and recent reference periods
- Provide population benchmarks
- Excuse socially undesirable behaviour
- Use alternative survey modes to avoid social desirability
- Try probabilistic measures of intention<sup>4</sup>
- Validate self-reports against actual behaviour where possible

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- 2 Behavioural measures that operationalize attitudes
- 3 Behavioural measures that operationalize behaviours

# Behavioural Measures for Paradata

## Why?

- Respondents use of the survey tells us something meaningful about their behaviour

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- Nonresponse
- Response latencies
- Reading times
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- Eye tracking

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- Mouse tracking
- Smartphone metadata

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Why?

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- Implicit Association Test
- Incentivized Survey questions

# Behavioural Measures for Behaviour

Why?

- We want to observe or affect behaviour (e.g., in an experiment)

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Why?

- We want to observe or affect behaviour (e.g., in an experiment)

What?

- Directly measure or initiate a direct measure of a behaviour
- May be measured by something that occurs within the confines of the survey or something outside of the survey

# Example 1: Active Information Choice

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<sup>5</sup>Guess, AM. 2015. "Measure for Measure." *Political Analysis* 23: 59–75. doi:10.1093/pan/mpu010

<sup>6</sup>Leeper, TJ. 2014. "The Informational Basis for Mass Polarization." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 78(1): 27–46. doi:10.1093/poq/nft045

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Reports From the Hive,  
Where the Swarm  
Concurs

Pay for Performance  
Improves Quality of  
Health Care Through  
Collaborative Medicine

Why are 3-D Movies so  
Bad?

Physicians Group Says  
Quality Will Improve  
Under Outcome-based  
Payments

Council Is Set to  
Consider Increases in  
Hotel and Property Taxes

Doctors Can Work  
Together to Improve  
Patient Health, But Need  
Appropriate Incentives

Patients Better Served  
When Providers Paid for  
Health Outcomes

Improving America's  
Health Requires Provider  
Incentives, Not 'Fee-for-  
Service'

When Paid for Outcomes,  
Doctors Have Little  
Reason to Treat Highest  
Risk Patients

A Bowl of Chili with  
Bragging Rights

SEC Vote Requires  
Business Filings to Add  
Environmental Risks to  
Bottom Line

Anatomy of a Tear-  
Jerker

Spammers Use the  
Human Touch to Avoid  
CAPTCHA

USDA Raises Corn  
Export Outlook

Will a Standardized  
System for Verifying  
Web Identity Ever  
Catch On?

Wellness, Rather  
Than Illness, Is Focus  
Under Outcome-  
Accountable Care

Gender Differences in  
Education Need  
Innovative Solution

Heart Attack While  
Dining at Heart Attack  
Grill in Las Vegas

Out of the O.R., T.R.  
Knight Back Onto the  
Stage

Paying Doctors Based  
on Outcomes Will  
Lead to Rationing

# Example 1: Active Information Choice

- “Followed link” identification<sup>5</sup>
- Information boards<sup>6</sup>

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# Example 1: Active Information Choice

- “Followed link” identification<sup>5</sup>
- Information boards<sup>6</sup>
- Video choice<sup>7</sup>
- Dynamic Process Tracing Environment<sup>8</sup>

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## Stage: Primary Election

Sub-stage: Early Primary

Time Remaining: 21:26  
6:46

**Andy Fischer's Political Experience**

**DELEGATE COUNT, END OF FEBRUARY**

Republican Primary

**Sam Green's Mother provides a Childhood Anecdote**

**Dana Turner's Picture**

**Terry Davis's Current Job Performance**

**Taylor Harris's Age**

## Iowa General Election

January, 2008

Time remaining: 5:23

*Hillary Clinton wins in South Dakota!*



▶ ⏸ ⏹ 0:00 / 0:06

## Stage: Pre-Election

Sub-stage: PE-2

Time Remaining: 0:00

0:00

Question 1 of 1

Primary elections require voters to choose the party they want to vote in. Before we begin the Iowa primary, please choose either the Republican or Democrat Primary. You will see candidates for both parties but will be only able to vote in the party you choose.

- Republican
- Democrat

Select an answer, then click the End button to end the questionnaire.

End

## Example 2: Sign-up/Enrolment

An extension of information choice behaviour would be explicit engagement in other kinds of (small) behaviours, such as:

- Entering an email address to receive information or join a mailing list<sup>9 10</sup>
- Signing up for an appointment or further interaction

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<sup>9</sup>Leeper, T.J. 2017. "How Does Treatment Self-Selection Affect Inferences About Political Communication?" *Journal of Experimental Political Science*: In press.

<sup>10</sup>Bolsen, Druckman, & Cook. 2014. "Communication and Collective Actions." *Journal of Experimental Political Science* 1(1): 24–38. doi:10.1017/xps.2014.2

# Example 3: Incentivised Survey Questions

Definitions:

- A survey question is just a self-report
- An *incentivized* survey question attached financial gains or losses to the answer options

Mark your gamble selection with an X in the last column across from your preferred gamble.

Gamble	Event	Payoff	Probabilities	Your Selection
1	A	\$10	50%	
	B	\$10	50%	
2	A	\$18	50%	
	B	\$6	50%	
3	A	\$26	50%	
	B	\$2	50%	
4	A	\$34	50%	
	B	-\$2	50%	
5	A	\$42	50%	
	B	-\$6	50%	

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Paradigm could be applied to any measure of behavioural intentions to avoid cheap talk.

# Example 4: Purchasing Decisions

Common ways to study purchasing behaviour include:

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Common ways to study purchasing behaviour include:

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- Retrospective and prospective self-reports

# Example 4: Purchasing Decisions

Common ways to study purchasing behaviour include:

- Direct attitudinal questions
- Retrospective and prospective self-reports
- Conjoint experiments

Please read the descriptions of the potential immigrants carefully. Then, please indicate which of the two immigrants you would personally prefer to see admitted to the United States.

	<b>Immigrant 1</b>	<b>Immigrant 2</b>
<b>Prior Trips to the U.S.</b>	Entered the U.S. once before on a tourist visa	Entered the U.S. once before on a tourist visa
<b>Reason for Application</b>	Reunite with family members already in U.S.	Reunite with family members already in U.S.
<b>Country of Origin</b>	Mexico	Iraq
<b>Language Skills</b>	During admission interview, this applicant spoke fluent English	During admission interview, this applicant spoke fluent English
<b>Profession</b>	Child care provider	Teacher
<b>Job Experience</b>	One to two years of job training and experience	Three to five years of job training and experience
<b>Employment Plans</b>	Does not have a contract with a U.S. employer but has done job interviews	Will look for work after arriving in the U.S.
<b>Education Level</b>	Equivalent to completing two years of college in the U.S.	Equivalent to completing a college degree in the U.S.
<b>Gender</b>	Female	Male

### Immigrant 1    Immigrant 2

If you had to choose between them, which of these two immigrants should be given priority to come to the United States to live?

On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 indicates that the United States should absolutely not admit the immigrant and 7 indicates that the United States should definitely admit the immigrant, how would you rate Immigrant 1?

**Absolutely  
Not Admit**

Definitely  
Admit

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
●	●	●	●	●	●	●

# Example 4: Purchasing Decisions

Common ways to study purchasing behaviour include:

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Another way is embedding a purchase in a survey.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>Bolsen, T. 2011. "A Lightbulb Goes On." *Political Behavior* 35(1): 1–20. 10.1007/s11109-011-9186-5



# Example 5: Donations

- Miller and Krosnick<sup>11</sup> asked for charitable donations via cheque directly as part of a paper-and-pencil survey

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<sup>11</sup>Miller, Krosnick, & Lowe. N.d. "The Impact of Policy Change Threat on Financial Contributions to Interest Groups." Working paper.

<sup>12</sup>Klar & Piston. 2015. "The influence of competing organisational appeals on individual donations." *Journal of Public Policy* 35(2): 171–91. doi:10.1017/S0143814X15000203

# Example 5: Donations

- Miller and Krosnick<sup>11</sup> asked for charitable donations via cheque directly as part of a paper-and-pencil survey
- Klar and Piston<sup>12</sup> offered respondents a survey incentive up-front for participation and then later offered them a chance to donate (a portion of payment) to a charity

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# Example 6: Web Tracking Data

- 1 Active installation of a tracking app, such as YouGov Pulse<sup>13 14</sup>
- 2 Post-hoc collection of web history files using something like Web Historian<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup><https://yougov.co.uk/find-solutions/profiles/pulse/>

<sup>14</sup>Guess, AM. N.d. "Media Choice and Moderation." Working paper, <https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/663930/GuessJMP.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup><http://www.webhistorian.org/>

# Other Possibilities

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<sup>16</sup>Mao, Mason, Suri, Watts. 2016. "An Experimental Study of Team Size and Performance on a Complex Task." *PLoS ONE* 11(4): e0153048. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0153048

# Other Possibilities

- Coordination tasks
  - Synchronous group tasks<sup>16</sup>
  - Game play
  - Simulations

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The screenshot shows a map of the Philippines with numerous red markers indicating damage or affected areas. A specific location in Negros Oriental REGION VII (Central Visayas) is highlighted with a callout box showing 'Damaged infrastructure (other)' at coordinates {123.11, 9.44}. The interface includes a sidebar with event records, notifications, and a mapping chat where users discuss storm damage and tracking.

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# Other Possibilities

- Coordination tasks
  - Synchronous group tasks<sup>16</sup>
  - Game play
  - Simulations
- Offering incentives to perform future behaviour (tracked elsewhere)
- OAuth/API integrations w/ other platforms
  - Merging website usage data w/ survey data
  - Treating website sign-up or usage as behavioural outcomes
  - Linking with smartphone metadata

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<sup>16</sup>Mao, Mason, Suri, Watts. 2016. "An Experimental Study of Team Size and Performance on a Complex Task." *PLoS ONE* 11(4): e0153048. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0153048



With a partner, brainstorm how one or more these behavioural measures might be applied to a survey data collection relevant to your own work or your organisation.



- 1 Attitudes vs. Behaviours**
- 2 Problems with Behavioural Self-Reports**
- 3 Credible Behavioural Measures in Surveys**
- 4 Conclusion**

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- 4 Validate, validate, validate!

Attitudes vs. Behaviours

Measurement Problems

Behavioural Measures

Conclusion

# To Sum Up...

- Surveys are well-designed to measure current characteristics, beliefs, and attitudes
- Self-report measures have many problems
- Surveys can incorporate direct measures of respondent behaviour
- We're still experimenting, so more research is needed on validity of such measures

# Thanks!

I will be around for questions.  
Don't hesitate to be in touch later on:

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